The Pyongyang Times

No. 14 (492) SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1974 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu** upon his election as President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, and Samdech **Penn Nouth**, Chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the National United Front of Kampuchea and Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the formation of the National United Front of Kampuchea and the founding of the National Liberation People's Armed Forces of Cambodia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Tunisia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the State of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to **Chaudhri Fazal Elahi**, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the Day of Pakistan.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram of solidarity to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal** in connection with the fact that Comrade Antonio Diaz Lurenso, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal, has been subjected to a brutal punishment in prison for 16 years by the Portuguese fascist authorities.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Quadeloupe** on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the CPQ.

EDITORIAL

Active Step for National Reunification

The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the question on creating prerequisites for the removal of tension in Korea and promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, one of the items on the agenda of the session, and took an important step for its settlement.

The session advanced a proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA, the keynote of which is: both sides shall pledge to each other not to invade the other side; the United States shall not incite the south Korean authorities to war provocation manoeuvres and fascist repression of the south Korean people or patronize them, and not interfere in the internal affairs of Korea; the two sides discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race; the foreign troops in south Korea shall strip themselves of the "UN forces" helmets and all of them withdraw at the earliest possible date; and Korea shall not be reduced to a military base or operational base for any foreign country after the withdrawal of foreign troops. The proposal of the session also touched on other problems such as the place of talks and the composition of delegates.

All these proposals are a realistic and active step to open a new phase in eliminating the cause of the constant tension in Korea, removing the obstacle lying in the way of Korea's reunification and solving the internal affairs of the nation by the Koreans themselves.

Our people fully support and welcome the proposal made at the recent session of the SPA, for it fully conforms to the will of the whole nation to accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country by rejecting foreign interference.

Our just proposal is also receiving a hearty response from the broad sections of people throughout the world.

To reunify the fatherland is the supreme desire of our nation and an urgent task which cannot be postponed any longer.

From the first days of the country's division the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic put forward most reasonable proposals for the independent, peaceful reunification and have made every possible effort for their realization.

But, owing to splitting manoeuvres of the US imperialist aggressors and south Korean rulers, their stooges, Korea has not yet been reunified though nearly 30 years has elapsed since its division. Even the north-south dialogue arranged through much effort has been deadlocked and the north-south relationship is going back to where it was before the announcement of the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. The present military confrontation between the north and the south and the war policy pursued by the US imperialists and the south Korean puppets are aggravating the tension in Korea and increasing the danger of war.

In this situation we cannot talk about either peaceful reunification or favourable atmosphere for it.

The process of the north-south dialogue shows that the pending problems can never be solved through consultations with the south Korean ruling quarters who have systematically violated the agreements of the North-South Joint Statement and aggravated tension and who have been dead set against our proposal for concluding a peace agreement so as to preserve and consolidate peace in Korea and pave the way for reunification.

It was against this background that the recent session of the SPA proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, as a practical measure to remove tension in Korea and promote the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

At present there is no legal guarantee that durable peace can be maintained in Korea.

The Korean Armistice Agreement which was concluded more than 20 years ago is an agreement on military armistice. It cannot be a guarantee for a durable peace in Korea and does not adapt to the needs of the present-day reality, for it has become outdated.

Replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement has long been the most pressing issue to maintain a durable peace in Korea and open a favourable phase for national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between north and south."

From the first days of the country's division the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced reasonable proposals to remove tension between the north and the south and reunify the country peacefully. Already in 1955 he proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea and the north and the south declare internally and externally that they be bound to refrain from the use of arms against each other and solve the question of the country's reunification only by peaceful means. The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic proposed on a number of occasions to conclude a peace agreement between the north and the south and take practical measures for the removal of tension in Korea in keeping with the situation in each period.

Even after the north-south dialogue started and the North-South Joint Statement was announced at the instance of our side the leader, considering the removal of military confrontation between the north and the south to be the top-priority issue for peaceful reunification, presented again practical measures for its solution in his famous five-point proposition of national reunification and five-point proposal.

Especially, in his historic speech of March 4 this year, he advanced the measures for successfully facilitating the north-south dialogue and a new, active policy for the peaceful settlement of the reunification issue by the united strength of the people both in the north and the south decisively rejecting foreign forces.

If any of these peaceful initiatives had been put into effect, the situation in Korea would not have been so aggravated as we see today and an epochal turn would have been made in the peaceful solution of reunification issue.

But the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits turned down our realistic save-the-nation proposals, prattling that they were premature and what not. "Showdown by force"—under this bellicose slogan they pushed forward war preparations and frantically staged military provocations against us, thus ceaselessly aggravating tension.

All this shows that the Pak Jung Hi thugs have no intention at all to solve the urgent question of removing the tension and consolidating peace in Korea and they are not in a position to settle this question.

It is not the south Korean rulers but the US commander in south Korea, who holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the army and has his grip on all means of war. It is utterly ridiculous for the empty-handed south Korean rulers to propose us to conclude a "non-aggression pact", leaving the US imperialist aggressor troops to stay on in south Korea. Their proposal is not worth discussing at all.

Today there is little point in discussing with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique about the question of removing the military confrontation and concluding a peace agreement.

In order to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, it is essential that the parties concerned that have real power should settle the matter. As for the United States, it keeps its army stationed in south Korea, has the prerogative of the supreme command of all the armed forces there and is a signatory to the armistice agreement.

The reality proves that concluding a peace agreement with the United States is the most proper measure to eliminate tension and ensure durable peace in Korea.

The main reason the tension still exists in Korea is that US imperialism is intervening in its internal affairs.

The US imperialists keep stationing their aggressor troops in south Korea and give support to the Pak Jung Hi clique. That is why the Pak Jung Hi clique backed by US imperialism suppress the people on the strength of arms supplied by it, openly prattle about the "showdown by force" and are indulged in their military adventure, opposing reunification.

In order to maintain peace in Korea and promote the independent, peaceful reunification, US imperialism must discontinue its interference in the internal affairs of Korea and withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea.

US imperialism has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people and it has no excuse whatsoever to station its aggressor troops in south Korea. The clamouring of "invasion from the north" is a trick invented by the US imperialists and their stooges to justify the US imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea.

If a peace agreement is concluded between us and the United States and the US imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea, the root cause of war will be eliminated in Korea and an epochal turn will be made in the achievement of the independent, peaceful reunification on the principles of the North-South Joint Statement. It will also be greatly conducive to ensuring peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and will conform to the interests of the American people.

If the US authorities have no intention to pursue the policy of split and war in Korea, there can be no pretext or ground not to respond to our realistic proposal for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

They must stop aggressive manoeuvres in Korea and accept our reasonable proposal and be sincere in the discussion of the matter.

The attitude towards our fair and reasonable proposal on replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement is a touchstone showing whether the United States wants peace and peaceful reunification of Korea or it continues to pursue the policy of aggression and war.

Today the internal and external situation is changing in favour of the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the historic cause of national reunification.

In the northern half of the Republic, the huge socialist construction is being carried on and this will serve to consolidate the political and economic basis for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. Inspired by this, the south Korean people are launching out into a vigorous patriotic struggle against fascism and for democratization and national reunification.

Our just struggle is now enjoying greater support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples of the world.

The entire Korean people will step up a resolute struggle, upholding the banner of the immortal Juche idea of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, so that they can smash foreign forces' interference in our internal affairs and the south Korean puppets' acts of selling the country and surely achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT YOUTHS RAISE HIGH TORCH OF ANTI-"GOVERNMENT" STRUGGLE, BREAKING DARK CURTAIN

"Away with Revitalized Dictatorship", "Immediately Dissolve Central Intelligence Agency and Ensure Elementary Democratic Rights", "Put an End to Dependence on Japan", "Set Free Detained Democratic Students"

Seoul and Local University Students Hold Mass Rallies and Demonstrations

The student youths in south Korea who constantly hardened their fighting will and tightened their organizational bonds in the teeth of unheard-of harsh suppression under the fascist "emergency measures" have again launched out into massive resistance struggles against fascism and for democracy.

According to foreign press reports from Seoul, on the morning of April 3 well over 500 students of the Medical College of the Seoul University raised high the torch of resistance struggle with a fiery determination to smash the outrageous fascist terror rule and win the right to existence and democratic freedom.

Their hearts burning like an active volcano with rancor and resentment against the savage repression and country-selling treacherous acts of the Pak Jung Hi fascist blackguards, the students rose in a resolute struggle that day. They had a rally on the campus denouncing the fascist villains and demanding the release of the arrested students and staged a massive demonstration.

They marched in columns inside their campus, carrying in the van streamers reading: "Away with the revitalized dictatorship", "Immediately dissolve the Central Intelligence Agency and ensure the elementary democratic rights to speech, press, assembly, association and demonstration" and "Put an end to dependence on Japan". Loudly chanting the slogans: "Withdraw the January 8 emergency measures", "Repeal the revitalized constitution and institute a democratic constitution", "Set free the detained democratic students" and "Correct the rigorous price policy tormenting the people", they simultaneously filed out of the school gate shoulder to shoulder to put up resistance struggle in the streets.

The panic-stricken Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who had been extremely fearful of the massive uprising of the patriotic students with a long-standing rumour about their own "March-April crisis" being widespread, sent a large riot police force in a desperate attempt to block their advance.

However, the angry students kept up a fierce fight, mercilessly hurling a barrage of stones at the puppet police bandits and knocking down many of them.

Synchronizing with this, students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of the University held a campus rally denouncing and rejecting the fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi clique, a horde of traitors.

At the rally the students who had always been in the forefront of the struggle against fascism and for democracy pungently condemned the anti-popular and treacherous crimes, irregularities and corruption of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who proclaimed the fascist "emergency measures" on January 8, barbarously repressed and murdered patriotic students and people calling for the democratization of society and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and are scheming to perpetuate the national division with the backing of the outside forces.

During the rally students scattered a large number of anti-"government" handbills they had prepared.

Almost at the same time, students of the Commercial and Normal Colleges of the University held powerful anti-"government" rallies and demonstrations opposing the "revitalized" dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi fascist thugs and demanding the release of the arrested students.

In step with the massive demonstration struggle of Seoul University students, foreign press reports from Seoul said, students of the Rihwa Women's University, Songgyungwan University and Sogang University also held rallies and demonstrations denouncing and rejecting the traitorous Pak Jung Hi blackguards. From early morning a terror-ridden atmosphere was pervading the campuses surrounded by hundreds of riot policemen let loose by the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters to bar student demonstrations.

But young students, their hearts burning with the ardent desire to save the nation, held rallies at which they strongly demanded the prompt release of their schoolmates and men of religious and public circles arrested and jailed on charges of the violation of the fascist "emergency measures" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi clique. When they saw it difficult to start demonstrations from their campuses due to the brutal repression by the police bandits, they gathered at appointed places outside the campuses in small groups and formed fighters' ranks. Students of the Rihwa Women's University assembled near the East Gate market together with other students numbering several hundreds and marched forward in columns like an angry billow.

Flurried by this, the riot police bandits cut up rough, but the courageous students surged forward in high spirits, knocking down police bandits who stood in their way.

At this time another columns of Rihwa Women's University students instantly got together in the Seoul "city office" square and around it and staged a massive demonstration.

Referring to the demonstration struggle of that day a foreign news dispatch from Seoul said:

"Today, the students of main colleges and universities in Seoul started an organized anti-'government' action all at once."

It continued:

"Under the name of a students' organization called 'national federation of youth and students for democracy' an action took place simultaneously today in the four colleges of the Seoul University, the Rihwa Women's University and the Songgyungwan University. At the same time, anti-'government' leaflets signed by the above-said federation calling upon the citizens to rise up have been scattered in all places. This shows that these actions are large-scale organized and united actions which are evidently linked with each other."

The student demonstrators gave a stronger stimulus to the citizens' trend of anti-"government" democratization struggle by scattering handbills.

It is reported that the leaflets scattered in the name of the aforesaid federation criticized the "unlimited price hike, intelligence policy, and the economic policy designed to benefit only a certain class and the Japanese."

They also denounced the anti-popular crimes of the Pak Jung Hi military fascist group.

The anti-"government" demonstrations of south Korean students were staged several times last week also, other reports said.

Quite upset by this, the Pak Jung Hi clique completely banned the reporting on the students' struggles and wallowed in swooping down on them.

All the leaflets scattered in the streets, foreign reports said, were signed by the "national federation of youth and students for democracy". This makes it clear that the students of the Yonse University and the "Hanguk Theological College" in Seoul and the Kyongbuk University in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, too, have turned out in the struggle against fascism and for democracy, the reports added, and went on:

"There is a growing possibility that the anti-'government' action started by south Korean students with the advent of spring will again shake the south Korean political situation."

This righteous struggle which broke out again in south Korea is an expression of the undaunted fighting spirit and determination of the south Korean students not to tolerate any longer the military fascist rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their country-selling treacherous acts but to put an end to the fascist "revitalized" dictatorship and win democratic freedom and rights at any cost.

Alarmed by the student struggles which continued from October last year, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed the so-called "early vacation" and closed schools for the whole winter period and on January 8 they issued unexampled fascist repression ordinance called "emergency measures" and nabbed a great number of students and personages of various circles and punished them through brutal military "trial".

However, with no amount of ferocious outrage could they dampen the patriotic stamina of the student youths afire with love for justice. The harsher the suppression became, the further the indignation and resistance of the students grew.

On April 3 alone, the diabolical Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters savagely arrested more than 30 students who rose in their struggles this time.

That night the Pak Jung Hi scamps called an "extraordinary Cabinet meeting" in haste and issued felonious and vicious military repression ordinance "emergency measures No. 4" at the end of their long-hour secret talk.

No matter what savage suppression they may resort to, however, they can in no way break the fiery fighting spirit of the patriotic-minded students who have risen in a just struggle, ready to sacrifice themselves.

Even in the crucible of rigorous fascist suppression, the south Korean students will wage a stauncher struggle to shatter the fascist rule of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique and bring about the democratization of south Korean society without fail.

(KCNA)

A VISIT TO KOREAN REVOLUTION MUSEUM (30)

Establishment of New System of Economic Management

Exhibited in Hall No. 66 are the materials that tell of a new, original system of socialist economic management created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to suit the new circumstances so as to bring about a revolutionary turn in guidance and management of the socialist economy.

In our country the socialist transformation of the relations of production had been completed, the socialist economic sector held undivided sway and all-round technological reconstruction was briskly under way. But the system and method of economic guidance failed to keep pace with the developing realities.

It was around this time that the great leader set forth scientific ways of radically improving the economic guidance and management by thoroughly applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method at the Second Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party in November 1961, and in order to tackle this matter he gave on-the-spot guidance at the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant in December.

In the centre of one wall of this hall there is a treasured portrait of the leader who is giving on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant. Below it are the materials related to his on-the-spot guidance.

On the basis of profound analysis of the law that governs the building of socialism and communism, and of a wealth of practical experiences accumulated in the course of leading the revolution and construction and having acquainted himself with the whole work of this plant during his over 10 days' on-the-spot guidance at it, the leader created the great Taean work system, a new system of socialist industrial management.

Set in vivid relief on one wall in golden letters are the words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"The Taean work system is a system of economic management admirably suited to the nature of a socialist system, for it stipulates that the factories and enterprises conduct all their management activities under the collective leadership of Party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work, infusing the producing masses with an enthusiasm for work; that superiors do everything they can to help their subordinates and that the economy be managed and operated in a scientific and rational way."

After creating the Taean work system, an original one, fundamentally different from the old system of factory management the leader gave concrete guidance and showed meticulous concern so that all economic organizations and enterprises throughout the country would introduce this system into their work and its superiority would be displayed to the full.

Thanks to the sagacious leadership of the leader, economic organizations and enterprises were made to operate all economic activities under the collective leadership of the Party committees and carry out the revolutionary tasks by giving precedence to political work and rousing the masses to activity. The introduction of the Taean system enabled the higher bodies to help the lower, the superior to assist his subordinates, all people to cooperate in a comradely way and all branches to closely cooperate with each other so as to develop cooperative production and run the economy rationally and scientifically in accordance with objective economic laws.

Exhibited on another wall are the materials illustrating the new system of agricultural guidance established by the leader following the creation of the Taean work system.

Having deeply acquainted himself with the actual conditions of the countryside through his on-the-spot guidance in Sukchon County, the leader took measures of establishing a county cooperative farm management committee— a specialized agricultural leading body directly guiding agriculture by the industrial method of management—in each county and a provincial rural economy committee in each province and of reorganizing the Ministry of Agriculture into an Agricultural Commission. Thus, a well-regulated system of agricultural guidance from the centre down to the counties was established.

On display on another wall of this hall are the materials showing the leader's policy of unified and detailed planning and his guidance in thoroughly implementing it.

Studying the exhibits displayed there we could realize more clearly the sagacity of guidance of the great leader who created a new system of economic management to open up for the first time a correct Marxist-Leninist way in the management of socialist economy, further consolidated and developed the system of the socialist economy in our country and powerfully stimulated the development of productive forces, making an outstanding theoretical and practical contribution to the cause of the international working class.

Set out in Hall No. 67 are the materials telling of the exploits of the leader who showed the correct way for the final solution of the rural question and wisely led our people in their struggle for its implementation.

The leader carefully went into the rural question from the unshakable Juche-motivated stand. On the basis of the rich experience gained by him in his efforts to solve the rural question in our country, the leader put out his immortal classical work "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

The leader visited the Changyon Co-operative Farm and a number of rural villages and gave wise guidance in implementing the tasks presented in the theses. The exhibits related to his guidance there are seen in this hall. There are also various diagrams and exhibits illustrating our socialist countryside daily prospering under the rays of the theses.

Studying the exhibits displayed in the hall we felt it our greatest national pride and honour to live and fight under the leadership of the great leader.

Then we saw materials exhibited in Halls Nos. 67 and 68, which show that the leader presented the Party's new domestic and foreign policy at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1966 and called upon the whole nation to accelerate the Chollima advance.

The leader taught that in order to simultaneously carry out a large-scale economic construction and defence upbuilding, it is necessary to effect a new great revolutionary upsurge, smashing passivism and conservatism.

In bringing about a new great upsurge, the leader implicitly trusted in the power of the working class as he always does, and guided them to stand in the forefront of the new struggle.

On June 15, 1967 the leader visited the Ryongsong Machine Plant where he spoke about the revolutionary essence and significance of the new line of building both the economy and the defences and encouraged the workers of Ryongsong to stand in the van of a great Chollima upsurge.

Always true to the leader's teaching, the workers of Ryongsong made their resolve to produce large quantities of equipment urgently needed for the building of the economy and defences, fulfil the year's plan before October 10, the memorial day of the founding of the Party, and win the title of "Chollima Factory" by the end of 1967. They sent out a call to the workers of factories and other enterprises throughout the country to join in their movement.

On returning to Pyongyang after he spent more than 15 days in on-the-spot guidance in South Hamgyong Province and the Hamhung district, the leader called the Sixteenth Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee in July 1967, where he took measures to spread the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge kindled by the workers of Ryongsong throughout the country and expand the movement in a more organized way.

The flames of the great revolutionary upsurge soon spread across the country.

Passivity, conservatism and mysticism surrounding technology were swept away and world-startling miracles and innovations were made.

After October 2, 1967 when the workers of Ryongsong Machine Plant first overfulfilled their yearly plan, many factories and enterprises all over the country fulfilled their year's targets far ahead of schedule, before the anniversary of the founding of the Party. The exhibits showing the workers' struggle are on display in this hall.

Under the wise guidance of the leader our workers boosted the gross value of industrial output by 17 per cent by the end of 1967 as against the previous year. This was done in addition to large quantities of labour, materials and funds being directed to defence building. Grain output in 1967 rose 16 per cent compared with 1966. Great progress was also made in building up national defences.

We looked around pictures and models of large-sized up-to-date machines including a heavy-duty chain excavator and a 300 h.p. bulldozer manufactured by our heroic working class.

Thinking quietly of the immortal Juche idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and indestructible vitality of the line of independence, self-support and self-defence, its embodiment, we left the hall.

Kwak Chun Man

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gives on-the-spot guidance to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

The Leader of the People

Taking Up a Flail in Person

It was in the winter of 1950—the grim days of the Fatherland Liberation War. At the time the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, staying in a peasant's house in Kosanjin, personally planned the counteroffensive operation and commanded the front. Busy as he was, he often found time to have talks with villagers and look after their life.

One morning he went out to see how the villagers were getting along, and dropped in at a peasant's home. There kaoliang-threshing was under way.

"It is cold today. Fits for threshing soyabean. And yet you are flailing kaoliang. I wonder why."

His remark set the peasants present there to think a great deal.

In fact, bean pods pop well when frozen hard, and so the threshing is usually done after the winter solstice.

The leader knew how to farm better than the veteran farmers, and fully understood the way the peasants felt.

"I wanted to deliver the tax-in-kind first of all. That's why I've started flailing kaoliang," said the host.

Hearing him out, he turned his gaze upon the host's son threshing and said: "You schoolboy are flailing quite well." Then he asked the boy to hand him the flail, smiling. Surprised, the schoolboy failed to respond right away.

His adjutant passed to him the flail handed over by the boy.

He did flailing for a good while mingling harmoniously in the peasants.

After that, he inquired minutely about how the peasants in the village were faring on.

He pointed to a maize field on the opposite side and said:

"Those piled up there are maize stacks, aren't they? The ears are still left intact." But no one knew how he found it out.

He asked in detail about the manpower situation in the countryside.

Then, he said that a measure should be taken for the People's Army to help peasants in threshing.

In those days, he was spending very busy days with the heavy burden of war on his shoulders. And yet he took his time to do flailing with the peasants and showed such a meticulous concern for their life. This moved them so deeply that a strong determination came to their minds, the determination to make a greater success in the wartime grain production by emulating his lofty character—he likes to work and loves labour at any time and any place.

Foreigners Say

"Korea Is a Model Country of Socialism"

The might of the Korean people rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding revolutionary leader, is clearly demonstrated in all fields, political, economic and cultural. Today Korea is a model country of socialism.

So stressed Wald Medina, member of the History Institute under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, in his travel notes on Korea.

He said:

The great victory of the Korean people showed to the world that a people who vigorously advance for the cause of revolution, taking their destiny into their hands under the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist Party, can crush any aggression of imperialism.

The leaping advance in Korea has been made possible through the embodiment of the great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary line of independence in politics, self-support in economy and self-defence in national defence in all fields.

Underlying the creative zeal of the Korean people is a high degree of revolutionary consciousness to study the revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and carry them into practice. I was convinced of this, while touring different parts of Korea.

Line of Three Revolutions Set Forth by the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded long ago the unique idea and theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and clarified in an allround way the character and the tasks of the revolution to be continued after the establishment of the socialist system and the ways and means of carrying out these tasks. Thus he gave a most correct answer to the burning question awaiting urgent solution in the practice of socialist and communist construction.

The theory of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions expounded and comprehensively systematized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of revolution, is an original theory on uninterrupted revolution which most correctly reflects the law governing the development of the revolution in our era and the fundamental requirement of socialist and communist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Even after the achievement of a socialist base, the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 163.)

The establishment of the socialist system is a historic turn in enabling the working people to enjoy an independent and creative life as the true masters of the state power and the means of production. When viewed from the whole course of the building of socialist and communist society, however, the establishment of the socialist system means that only the basis of socialism has been laid.

In socialist society, the hostile elements wriggle in insidious manoeuvrings, the survivals of the old ideas left over from the exploiter society persist and there still remain distinctions between towns and the countryside and class distinctions between the working class and peasantry and the level of the development of the productive forces, too, does not reach such an extent as to provide all the members of society with means of living in abundance. Therefore, even after the establishment of the socialist system, the Party of the working class should build a complete socialist society by forcefully pushing ahead with the ideological revolution and socialist economic construction and build communism of higher stage by laying the solid material and technical foundations of communism, while stepping up the revolutionization of the people without letup.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that the basic content and the central task of the revolution to be continued under socialism are to make the triple revolution of ideology-technology-culture. This is a new elucidation.

The three revolutions are the revolutionary tasks to be carried out without fail on the way to communism following the establishment of the socialist system.

The revolutionary struggle waged by the working class until they set up the socialist system was to do away with the exploiter classes and liquidate the exploiting system. That is why the spearhead of revolution was directed to the overthrow of the old system during this period. The central tasks raised after the establishment of the socialist system, however, consist in bringing up all the working people into men of communist type by revolutionizing and working-classizing them, freeing the toiling people from arduous labour and laying the firm material and technical foundations for their bountiful and cultured life, finally eliminating the cultural backwardness left over from the old society and ensuring the full efflorescence and development of a new socialist national culture.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only gave answer to the character and tasks of the revolution to be carried out following the establishment of the socialist system but also created an original theory on the ways for fulfilling these tasks.

Originally, the revolutionary struggle of the working class is a struggle to emancipate itself and the rest of the toiling masses from all sorts of subjugation and oppression and become full-fledged masters of nature and society.

Even after the accomplishment of the socialist revolution, the Party of the working class should root up the old ideas in the minds of the people and make them men of communist type with new ideology, culture and morality and help them lead a more worthwhile life as the masters of nature and society.

The important feature of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions lies in the fact that unlike the previous revolutions for changing the social system, they are the revolutions to consolidate and develop the socialist system already established, and, on the basis of its superiority, give the fullest scope to the independent and creative spirit of the working people.

The three revolutions are carried on under the conditions where the exploiter classes have been liquidated and the unity and cooperation of the workers, peasants and labouring intellectuals form the basis of social relations. Therefore, these revolutions are made through new forms and methods of struggle different from those adopted in the revolution aimed to topple the old social system.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are conducted by the non-violent method, in strict accord with the fundamental requirement of the social relations under socialism and firmly relying on the political and ideological unity and cohesion of the masses of the people. But they are the fierce class struggle between socialism and capitalism and can be carried out through the active mass struggle.

Ideological education and ideological struggle are the basic way of making the ideological revolution.

The purpose of the ideological revolution under socialism is not to oppose the people themselves but to combat and uproot the outworn ideologies remaining in their minds and arm them with the revolutionary idea of the progressive working class, the communist idea. Hence, the violent method can never be applied in this revolution, either. It can be carried out only by the method of consistent persuasion and education, only by means of ideological education and ideological struggle to eliminate the remnants of the obsolete ideologies and all their manifestations.

The most correct way of completely eradicating all the vestiges of the outmoded ideas and outdated conventionalities and the bourgeois and reactionary factors manifested in the domain of technological development and cultural construction and successfully accelerating the technical and cultural revolutions is also to give powerful impetus to the ideological education and ideological struggle.

This bespeaks that the method of ideological education and ideological struggle is the most correct revolutionary method which makes it possible for us to successfully carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in accord with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the requirement of the law governing its development and occupy both the ideological and material fortresses of communist construction with success, relying on the united strength and the revolutionary zeal of the masses of the people.

The theory on the uninterrupted revolution under socialism propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the theory whose main content is the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, has developed into a well-founded scientific theory which is not confined to the question of establishing the socialist system but comprises the whole course of socialist and communist construction.

The theory on the triple revolution of ideology-technology-culture clearly shows us what kind of revolution should be continued after the establishment of the socialist system and enables us to have a clear fighting goal and map out the correct strategy and tactics for its attainment and advance straightly along the short cut to socialism and communism.

This theory renders it possible to strictly observe the revolutionary principle and shatter the erroneous views and deviations—to refuse to make the revolution or give it up halfway and regard socialist and communist construction as a mere reform, enlightenment and business-like technical and economic work on the ground that the socialist system has been established. So it serves as a powerful weapon to definitely win the ultimate victory of the historical cause of the working class.

Indeed, the original theory and the outstanding idea of the leader on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are a programmatic guide for the building of socialism and communism and the banner of victory.

Kang Tae On

The Work of Building Up Mass Organizations

—From the Experience of the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Struggle—

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"No revolution can be made by a few Communists alone, without the active support and participation of the majority. For the masses to be involved in the revolutionary struggle and to be turned into a strong political force, they should be armed with a revolutionary consciousness and organized in large numbers in mass organizations." ("Let Us Repudiate the 'Left' Adventurist Line and Follow the Revolutionary Organizational Line," Eng. ed., p. 14.)

The great leader attached much importance to the role of mass organizations in the revolutionary struggle from the early years of his revolutionary activities, presented an original line of founding the mass organizations in conformity with the development of the Korean revolution and the specific conditions of our country and personally organized and led a large number of revolutionary mass organizations throughout the whole period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Through this, he gained a wealth of priceless experience in building up the mass organizations.

One of the important points in his experience is that he organized various forms of revolutionary mass organizations and united broad masses of different strata.

On the basis of a scientific analysis of the socio-class relations in our country, he founded various forms of mass organizations in correspondence with the characteristics of each respective region and each section of the people, the preparedness of the masses and the concrete environment of the revolutionary struggle.

As far back as the early days of his revolutionary activities he organized the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first Korean revolutionary youth organization guided by Marxism-Leninism, and then the Saenal (New Day) Juvenile Union, the Paeksan Youth League, the Association of Korean Juveniles in Kirin, the Anti-Japanese Womens Association, the Peasants Association and other revolutionary mass organizations and closely rallied the progressive youth and students and the broad segments of patriotic people.

He saw to it that the mass organizations were formed under different names according to the actual state of affairs in each respective region though they were exactly similar in character and that they were organized in different forms according to the preparedness of the masses though the masses belonged to the same social stratum.

As for the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland he founded in May 1936, he made certain that its organizations were brought into being in different areas under different names—the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland in one region and the Korean National Liberation Union or Anti-Japanese Association and the like in another region—and that this was done with distinction made between the area where the socialist enlightenment movement was progressing and the area where the nationalist movement was developing.

Special mention should be made of the fact that he took measures to see that in the work of welding together the broad masses the purity of mass organizations was preserved completely, with a large number of people being rallied organizationally, by guarding against the Right tendency of admitting the masses to the organizations without fully understanding and testing them and the Left tendency of showing reluctance to the growth of the organizations with distrust in the masses.

Another important point in the experience gained by the leader is that the mass organizations were formed with his great Juche idea as the only guiding principle and the monolithic ideological system based on that idea was thoroughly established within the ranks.

In the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only organized and led the work of all mass organizations under a unified system but also transformed even those organizations which were under nationalist influence into the revolutionary organizations guided by the Juche idea.

For instance, he reorganized the "Ryogil Association of Korean Students" into a revolutionary mass organization named the "Ryugil Association of Korean Students", and he sent the members of the Anti-Imperialist Youth League armed with the Juche idea to penetrate into the "Ryoshin Youth Association" and transform it into a revolutionary organization.

He never tolerated the existence of any grouping or sect within the revolutionary mass organizations. He waged an uncompromising struggle against the unhealthy tendencies that were detrimental to the unity and cohesion of their ranks and thoroughly established the monolithic ideological system based on the Juche idea. As a result, all the mass organizations set up and led by him in the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle could ensure the identity of ideology and will of their ranks based on the Juche idea and correctly discharge their mission.

Still another important point in the experience accumulated by the leader is that the ranks of core elements were firmly built within the mass organizations and the independent role of these organizations was enhanced.

He had a good understanding of the well-prepared comrades who maintained the unshakable class position and were ready to fight to the end for the revolution, and brought them under his wing as core elements, armed them with the great Juche idea and tempered them in the crucible of the revolutionary practice, thereby reinforcing the ranks of core elements within the mass organizations.

The leader never failed to form the sound ranks of core elements whenever he built up a mass organization and, on this basis, made sure that the work of organizing and guiding the masses was carried on briskly with the core elements as the pivots.

Besides, the leader actively pressed forward the work for strengthening the revolutionary organizational life within the mass organizations and revolutionizing the masses.

He first induced their members to maintain voluntary attitude toward the organizational life and keep themselves always active in fulfilling their assignments given by the organizations and educated them in a revolutionary way through criticism and self-criticism.

As mentioned above, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accumulated the valuable experience of principled significance in building up the mass organizations in the days of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

All this serves as the deep, historical root of the peripheral organizations of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea—the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth, the Women's Union, etc.—and as a dependable asset and priceless wealth for strengthening and developing these organizations.

Kim Ik Gwon

Lebanese Daily Reproduces a Reminiscence from "Among the People"

The Lebanese daily Al Yom reproduced the reminiscence entitled: "When the people eat millet we also take it" from the book "Among the People" which vividly tells about the revolutionary ideas of the affectionate fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who leads our people always to victory and glory, and about the sagacity of his leadership, his lofty virtues, revolutionary method of work and popular style of work, according to a report from Beirut.

(KCNA)

A University Student in Our Country

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The university students have firmly been armed with the monolithic ideology of our Party, the Juche idea. They are a new revolutionary generation who admit no other ideas but the Juche idea of our Party."

The students in our country educated and trained on the principles of socialist pedagogy are revolutionaries of a new generation who have been armed with the great revolutionary idea of the leader and are burning with intense loyalty to him. They are the students who are growing to become the trustworthy men of our revolution in the boundlessly magnanimous, affectionate embrace of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Follows a story of a student of the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute, named Pae Jun Hyong, who is the man of this type.

Choosing a New Subject

In February last year when Pae Jun Hyong was then a student apprentice at the Nampo Smeltery, he had a great honour of meeting the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung whom he longed for, awake or asleep, and of receiving his instructions.

Seized with irrepressible emotion, he hardly got a wink of sleep that night. Fresh enthusiasm was born in his heart, bound in infinite loyalty to the leader.

He was lost deep in thought, while examining his carefully mapped out plan for practice till late at night.

Before his eyes floated the great figure of the leader, who was looking at the smoke coiling up from the chimney of the smeltery for quite a while with a look of heavy heart in his face during the meeting he was guiding.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had brought a life of plenty to the people. Yet, always mindful of how he could provide them with still more affluent life in the days to come, he was giving detailed instructions to that end. As far as the smeltery was concerned, the latest type of dust collectors were installed, with the result that only a meagre quantity of dust was escaping through the chimney. This, however, worried the leader considerably.

Pae Jun Hyong thought to himself: "I've been armed with the great Juche idea of the leader and acquired the knowledge of the Juche-oriented science and technology through university under his care. I'm one of his genuine fighters. So, isn't it my task to contribute to the solution of the problem which is worrying him so much? Is there any more honourable task than to devote my energy, knowledge and talent to mitigating his worry?"

Driven by irresistible urge and zeal, he called on his instructor that night and opened his mind to him.

"...I'm planning to move to other place of work tomorrow and I'll do my best to invent dust-collecting device..."

The instructor knew well that Pae Jun Hyong had a deeper knowledge of the aluminium engineering and was making more strenuous efforts to master this subject than any other students.

Pae's proposal gave him a surprise mingled with a slight tinge of regret. But he showed keen interest in his proposal and gave positive support to it, moved by his burning loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his Juche-based attitude toward research.

This was how Jun Hyong put off the preparation of the paper on the aluminium engineering on which he concentrated his efforts and chose a new subject — the problem on how to increase the dust-collecting rate.

Stepping into Dust Chamber

Pae Jun Hyong moved to other place of work as he wanted, with a single desire to put into effect the leader's noble intention to keep our people completely free from air pollution. A few days drifted by. He carefully observed how the apparatuses were working, and pored over many books related to dust collectors.

He took great pains with his job and spent many a sleepless night or went on even without meals, racking his brains for new ideas.

He tried this or that, but the dust collector meter showed that dust was blown out of the chimney as ever. He applied all the methods available but suffered one setback after another. The technical problems raised at the workshop turned out to be more complex and knottier than the theory he had gained at his university.

The gas distribution which hinges on the action of the apparatuses in the dust chamber was a puzzle to him. All the more so because he could not see it with his own eyes.

"Is it impossible to produce technical solutions to the problem?" He thus wondered, observing with impatience the action of the dust catchers. At the moment an idea flashed across his mind:

"Nothing has come of my observation of dust catchers not in motion. What would I find if I should look directly into the apparatuses in the dust chamber at a time when the smoke and dust are passing through there from the furnace?..."

He knew that it would be no simple matter to enter the dust chamber right after the furnace has stopped working, but he did not hesitate, thinking that he could not remain passive, wasting his time. "No task is more honourable and worthwhile for me than to put into effect the leader's instructions as early as possible even at the risk of my life," he thought to himself.

The following day he stepped into the dust chamber with a gas mask and anti-heat cap on, at the moment the furnace ceased to operate.

Yong Nam, operator of the dust chamber workteam, caught the sight and came to him hurriedly.

"Are you mad, Comrade Jun Hyong? You think you can stay safely in the dust chamber because the furnace has stopped working? Do you take it for a laboratory or what?" he said in a sharp tone.

"Comrade Yong Nam, I've taken safety measures. Don't worry..."

There was no time for lengthy explanation. He lightly swept off the operator's hand that held on to his sleeve.

"Let's try as hard as we can to implement the fatherly leader's teaching thoroughly and inform him that even a speck of dust has ceased to escape!".

Deeply moved by his words, the operator saw him off without saying any more.

"A trustworthy man he is, this student!" he admired.

The observation and study conducted in the dust chamber was literally a fierce battle that might cost him his life, as the hot blast was whirling in there.

Soon he sweated profusely. Breathing became very hard. His strength was quickly waning. But he withstood all these odds, with his teeth clenched, and carefully observed how the machines and apparatuses were working, and measured the amount of gas which was distributed according to their action.

The hard-fought battle ensued. At last he discovered the "secret" of the dust chamber and got the first-hand, detailed knowledge about the delicate change taking place in the chamber.

A Greatest Happiness

A technical consultative meeting was held to discuss the proposal which would contribute to increasing the dust collecting capacity, a proposal student Jun Hyong thought out through his self-sacrificing efforts, and appropriate technical measures were taken.

The vigorous battle to boost the dust collecting rate was launched. There followed marked improvements in dust catchers.

Jun Hyong continued to work hard day and night though he had been feverish for a few days. The management personnel of the smeltery persuaded him with difficulty and put him into a hospital, afraid that his health might fail.

Unable to refuse the advice of his comrades and the collective, he entered a hospital. But his mind was preoccupied with a thought about dust catchers No. 9 and No. 10 which were still causing a lot of trouble. Every day he racked his wits to study out a puzzle but in vain. One day his gaze was held by the smoke rising from the chimney of the smeltery which came in sight through the window of his room.

"If the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung happens to see it on his way to on-the-spot guidance...", he thought.

The leader's words came back to his mind, the words laden with his concern about the smoke.

He got up from the bed, and jotted down in a hurry:

"Doctor, pardon me, please. I am all right. I just cannot bring myself to keep my bed within sight of the smeltery's chimney. How can I do so before I please the leader who, with deep concern for the people's welfare, looked at the thin coil of dust that was escaping through the chimney. It is a most cherished hope and a great happiness if we could gladden the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Never mind my health. I will come back for myself, if necessary, when I've succeeded in catching all the dust before it passes through the chimney..."

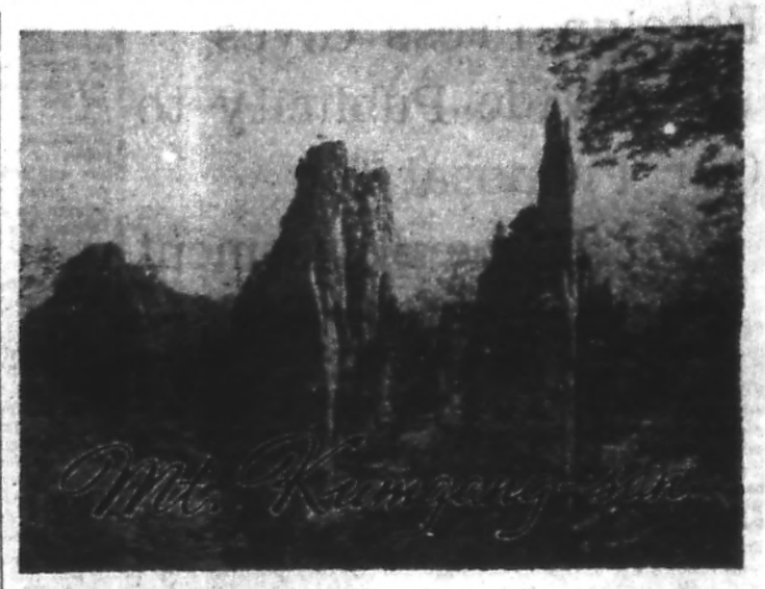
He left this memo in his room and slipped out of the hospital.

He got to the workshop at a bound and immediately buckled down to the final test in order to confirm the advisability of installing an oscillatory automatic dust arrester as he himself planned to do.

A few days passed. As a result of the untiring study and the indefatigable efforts of Pae Jun Hyong, dustless smoke started coiling up from the smeltery's chimney.

Space is too limited to relate here all the moving stories about what were done in the days of bitter struggle by the student who is infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Thinking quietly of moving stories about this student I could now visualize a bright future of this country to be managed by an army of one-million intellectuals, each of whom would be as loyal as Pae Jun Hyong. **Pak Jong Gu**



Mt. Kumgang-san

Mt. Kumgang-san is a world-famous, beautiful mountain.

It is situated in the central part of Korea and constitutes the northern range of Taebaek-san.

The mountain is made up of 12,000 peaks, small and big. Queer-looking rocks rise there, presenting a great diversity of form and shape. Clear streams flow along ravines and waterfalls thunder down rocky cliffs and crystal ponds are found here and there.

Flora is very rich, species number a thousand. In spring and summer the mountain is carpeted with flowers. In autumn it is bright with red- and yellow-tinged leaves. In winter it is covered with snow and ice. The mountain presents different landscapes each time the seasons change.

This mountain is divided into three sections—Inner-, Outer- and Sea-Kumgangs—by its different scenery and regional features.

Inner-Kumgang develops on the western side of the mountain. This section has the Pirobong Peak (1,638 m), the highest of the mountain, and the Manpokdong Falls which are typical of valley sceneries and other scenic spots.

Outer-Kumgang stands on the eastern side of the mountain. This part has Manmulsang which is a great gallery of myria-shaped rocks, famous hot springs, some 500 years old, and Kuryongpokpo, a big beautiful water fall with the height of 82 metres, and many other beauty spots and relics.

Sea-Kumgang stretches along the coastal line of the East Sea at the foot of Mt. Kumgang-san. It is literally a Mt. Kumgang-san on the sea; steep cliffs of myria-shaped rocks stand along the coast. It is called Sea-Manmulsang. Kumgangmun is another beauty spot of Sea-Kumgang. It is gate-shaped rocks which rise high on the sea. Every spot here is enchanting.

True, Mt. Kumgang-san has an abundance of wonderful sceneries and cultural relics.

Mt. Kumgang-san is famous not only for its beauty. This mountain is very affectionate to our people because it carries numerous stories of the heroic service the soldiers of the People's Army and our people gave in the Fatherland Liberation War against the armed invasion of the US imperialist aggressors. They fought heroically and shed much blood to carry out the order of Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Il Sung not to yield even an inch of the land to the enemy.

Before liberation, when Korea was the colony of Japanese imperialism, Mt. Kumgang-san was a pleasure ground only for the Japanese and rich men who were indulged in dissipation. The working people were kept away there.

After the country was freed from Japanese imperialist rule, the mountain came to the working people.

Thanks to the guidance and constant care of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, modern rest houses and cultural and welfare facilities were built in Mt. Kumgang-san, and hiking courses were rebuilt or enlarged.

Mt. Kumgang-san is renewing its appearance as days go by. Now it fully serves the working people as a resort and hiking place.

Kim In Gyu

The First Tax-Free Country

The news of a solemn declaration of Juche Korea has spread far and wide, the great declaration of the 20th century that a new era without taxation has been ushered in, the like of which is previously unknown in the history of mankind!

This stirring news has been conveyed vyingly by the news agencies and newspapers in all countries.

The UPI says: "Korea is the first tax-free country in the world" and the Reuters writes: "Korea announces an end to the old taxation system under which the people have been plundered for thousands of years."

The news has greatly stirred up the people the world over. Why?

The tax system came into being with the emergence of state, and it had been in force generation after generation. In its existence of thousands of years it was a yoke which weighed heavily on the backs of the people, and a noose which was thrown around their necks. In case a man failed to pay taxes, a wire was put through his nose and his ears were chopped off. This shuddering story is not limited to the ages of slave ownership and feudalism.

Even in the 20th century called the century of civilization, taxation still serves as a tool for outrageous tyranny.

It is an even more "modernized" means of pillage for bleeding the working people white in the accursed, exploiting society where money is everything and where "the rich get ever richer and the poor, ever poorer."

Let us cite the United States called "a country of affluence for all" as an instance.

Its huge budget, worked out for aggressive purpose, is enlarged year by year, and the taxes get a large share of the revenues. The amount of taxes imposed on everyone of the toiling people stood at 370 dollars in 1948. It grew to 709 dollars in 1960, 850 dollars in 1965 and 1,500 dollars in 1970. At present, the labouring people in the United States are deprived of more than 40 per cent of their income under the name of taxes.

Japan is likewise a living hell. The people are ground down by miscellaneous levies—"population tax", "income tax" and the like—65 kinds in all.

The reactionary Tanaka government, steeped in overseas aggression, mapped out even a "long-term plan for tax increase". According to this plan, the taxation is scheduled to swell by 6 per cent as a whole till 1977.

A tax-free society! When would the human desire to live in such a society be realized? Would a society of that kind really come?

This eager question put by the masses of the people has remained unanswered as far as history knows.

At this moment Korea, the country of Juche, has declared the abolition of all taxes, startling the whole world as though a gun roared all of a sudden.

The abolition of all taxes!

What sort of country was Korea? Let us have a glance at its former self.

At the time when steam locomotive engines were in use on the other continents, the only means of transport in Korea was ox-carts that sadly rattled on as if to lament over her poverty. In the war against US imperialist armed invasion, Korea suffered so heavy a destruction that the enemy prated that she would not rise to her feet again even 100 years after. Bricks had to be sorted out on the war debris for the postwar reconstruction. But now, she solemnly proclaimed the total abrogation of taxation system before the whole world.

All imperialist countries are writhing in agony due to serious economic crisis and are imposing heavier taxes upon the people to tighten the nooses put around their necks and remedy the catastrophic situation of their economy. Moreover, the imperialists and the trumpeters on their pay-roll are feverishly working to defame socialism, twanging the harp of "socialism has lost its charms" and striking up similar tunes. At such a time Korea, the country of Juche, has made the above great declaration.

What brought Korea to make such a bold declaration? It is the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun, who has been leading our people straight to victory and glory, happiness and prosperity.

The fatherly leader regards the people's sufferings and joy as his own: as far back as the years of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he mapped out the revolutionary programme of taxation and led our people to carry it into effect. He systematically lightened the people of their burdens of taxation, deeply concerned about their living standards, in the prewar rehabilitation period when a huge amount of funds were needed for the building of a new country after liberation, in the grim days of the war decisive of the destiny of the country and in the arduous days of postwar reconstruction when everything was reduced to cinders. Now, he has wisely led our people to see a great change in their country—the abolition of all taxes, the first of its kind in the world.

The complete abolition of the tax system is, indeed, another admirable fruition of the fatherly leader's affection for the people which is warmer than the sunshine and of his profound solicitude for them.

Moreover, it is a proud manifestation of the great vitality of the immortal Juche philosophy which requires that everything be dedicated to the welfare of the people, always attaching prime importance to them in all matters. It owes to the most excellent socialist system established in our country and to our independent national economy whose foundation is unshakable in any storm.

So, the progressive people in foreign countries remark with all their hearts.

"The abolition of all taxes is the first of its kind in the world. It patently shows how illustrious the leadership of President Kim Il Sung is" (Michiko Watanabe, Director of the Women's Department of the Japan Socialist Party).

Our people are traversing the road of victory and glory under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are now all out in the bold, fresh and ambitious charge for the huge socialist construction with youthful vigour, holding high the revolutionary banner of "speed-up campaign" unfurled by the Party Centre. They will make the honour and dignity of Juche Korea still more brilliant by showing their marvellous ability.

Pak Chol

Manufactured Goods' Price Cut Boosts Per Household Income

From March 1 the prices for manufactured goods were reduced by a large margin in our country.

According to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the prices for manufactured goods were cut 30 per cent on the average at all stores in towns and the countryside, of which fabrics—20-50 per cent; footwear—16-33 per cent; knitwear—30-35 per cent; and daily necessities—15-50 per cent.

The manufactured goods are now on sale at the reduced prices. Prices of some goods were lowered 70 per cent and Orion 60 per cent.

As a result of the recent popular step every family of our working people will get 22 won of additional benefit a month on the average this year.

A DEEP EMOTION

Under the sagacious leadership and the profound solicitude of the respected and beloved fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our country has become the first tax-free country in the world. This gives us greater honour and happiness and brings back to our minds the days gone by when we were hard pressed by taxation.

The emergence of the first tax-free country in the history of mankind was announced at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang, and this joyous news was flashed over the world. That evening my mother, with tearful eyes, told me in a tremulous voice about the terrible misfortune my family had suffered due to taxes in the past.

It happened in the autumn of 1943, two years before the liberation of our country from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

At that time my family was too poor to pay off the debt and farm rent. The landlord deprived me of my dear sister. This grieved us very much. One day bailiffs came to my home. They thrust a notice at us and demanded: "Pay 'house tax' this minute."

But we had not a penny. Having learned this, they pulled out the iron pot and robbed us of our kitchen utensils. Then they kicked us family members out of the house, pasted distraint papers on the door and disappeared.

Thus we had to roam about the streets swept by the cold wind.

To make matters worse, my mother was about to give birth to a child.

Helpless, my father called on the owner of a nearby coal mine and told him all the details.

Upon hearing the story, the owner of the coal mine gave my father three won of money as if displaying his liberality and asked him to comply with his request.

The owner had been thinking of draining the cutting site of an abandoned pit and digging out coal of good quality from there to make money. For this, he baited my father with money and sent him there to work at the risk of his life.

Unaware of the ulterior motive of the owner, my father entered the pit and started digging as was told by him. The moment the water gushed out and muck fell in succession. This took his life.

Later, on a snowy day, my mother gave birth to a child under a bridge. But even before he enjoyed the sunshine, the baby was frozen to death, exposed to the biting wind of the cold winter.

This short story shows how miserably my family, nay, all the Korean people lived in the past, weighed down heavily by taxation and poverty.

But today the fatherly leader saw to it that even the negligible amount of tax, a legacy of the old society, was abolished completely. How grateful it is!

"Thanks to the favour of the leader, we are living in happiness, talking about our misfortune of the past. But I hear the south Korean people are now suffering from taxes in the society worse than that we lived in. This is really lamentable..."

Saying this, she wound up her story.

My mother and I made a firm resolve to remain loyal to the leader in order to hasten the day when the south Korean people can live happily with us and to bring into fuller bloom our socialist system established by the fatherly leader.

Li Hyon Sok

South Korea: "Inferno Overtaxed"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The people have been totally impoverished. Nevertheless, south Korea's rulers are exacting increasing taxes from the working people to cover their huge military expenditures."

In recent period, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a dual stooge of US imperialism and Japanese militarism, have intensified extortion of taxes from the people as never before on the plea of "buildup of strength" in order to faithfully execute their masters' policy of aggression and war and realize their own ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism".

The total amount of taxes the puppets in south Korea siphoned from the people last year reached 630,000 million won, or 100,000 million won more than in 1972.

This year they have a plan to collect taxes to the tune of 677,900 million won, an increase of 47,900 million won above last year's figure. The planned amount of taxes for the current year makes up 84 per cent of the budgetary revenues of the puppet government.

This means that the amount of taxes the south Korean people have to pay this year exceeds 20,000 won per head of the population. It is 21 times as much as in 1961, the year of the seizure of power by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In south Korea under the sway of the jungle law, the tax burdens of the comprador capitalists and other "privileged circles" have been lessened systematically by virtue of the Pak Jung Hi clique's policy of "special favours" such as "tax reduction", "tax exemption" and "tax evasion", whereas the working people are saddled with the greater part of the taxes.

A cogent proof of this is that the proportion of indirect tax in the total taxation last year showed an increase of 70 per cent.

To exact more taxes from the people the south Korean puppet clique amend the "tax laws" two or three times a year to increase items of taxation, expand the scope of tax payers and raise the tax liability drastically. In March this year, for instance, they again revised eight tax laws including "law on income tax", "law on national tax collection" and "law on the punishment of tax regulation violators".

Last year the villainous Pak Jung Hi cutthroats started to levy "inhabitants' tax" on the people to bleed them white. Under this tax system every family is forced to pay 2,000 won in the cities of 5 million or more population each, 1,000 won in those of above 500,000 population each, 500 won in other towns and 300 won in county seats. The new kind of tax is indeed a modern edition of the medieval "poll tax". Besides, they enacted last year new, unheard-of tax laws to collect "sewage tax", "garbage tax", "telephone tax" and the like.

In fact, everything needed for daily life—food, clothing and housing—is taxed in south Korea. Here we can say this. A tax is put even on a piece of cigarette. When people take train or bus, they pay "traffic tax". When they go to a cinema house, they pay "admission tax". If one wants to buy a house, one must be ready to pay "acquisition tax". If some want to have a drink, they have to pay "liquor tax". In shopping "commodity tax" has to be paid.

In south Korea today there are more than 100 kinds of taxes.

No wonder, a south Korean radio, dubbing south Korea a "world where all except the monthly wage rise", cynically said, "We are afraid we will pay even the bedding tax, now that the sewage tax has appeared after the inhabitants' tax."

There, policemen, terrorists and bailiffs are all activated to threaten the people at the point of bayonet, forcing them to pay taxes. If they fail to pay, the gangsters seize their houses and ransack them to levy on all their goods and chattels. Robber-like depredation of this sort is rife everywhere.

Owing to the intensified tax extortion, medium and small enterprises representing south Korea's national industry are going into total bankruptcy and the people's life is undergoing an extreme deterioration.

As of the end of September last year, 37.6 per cent of the medium and small enterprises in south Korea went bankrupt or suspended operation. Fifteen per cent of them did so under the heavy burden of taxes.

The policy pursued by the south Korean puppet clique to fleece the people compels hundreds of thousands of inhabitants to leave their beloved home villages in quest of livelihood every year. It causes people to die tragic deaths, deploring the corrupt south Korean society. There happen individual and especially group suicide cases almost every day.

That is why the south Korean people are waging a staunch struggle against the fascist repression by the Pak Jung Hi bandits and against their harsh extortion through taxation, lamentingly calling south Korea an "inferno overtaxed" and cursing Pak's regime as a "regime for tax collection."

Kim Byong Sam

South Korean workers are compelled to do hard labour

Foreign Press Gives Wide Publicity to Our Proposal for Peace Agreement

The Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of our country took a new active and positive measure to remove tension in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. This is widely reported in many countries.

On March 25 and 26, **Renmin Ribao, Kwangming Ribao, Jiefangjun Bao,** the Hsinhua News Agency and Radio Peking of China reported that the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed the question of creating prerequisite for removing tension in Korea and promoting the country's independent and peaceful reunification and adopted a letter to the Congress of the USA.

The March 28 issue of **Renmin Ribao** carried a commentator's article entitled: "A Just Proposal for Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification".

The paper pointed out in detail that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government have for a long time made untiring efforts for the country's reunification and the removal of national suffering caused by division. Dwelling upon the fact that our country newly adopted an active and positive measure to facilitate its independent and peaceful reunification, the paper said:

"This is another great effort made by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government for hastening the independent and peaceful reunification of the country....

The Chinese people firmly support the just cause of the Korean people to oust the intervention of outside forces and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and fully support the righteous stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean government."

Pravda and other leading papers and news agency in the USSR also reported our new step.

Izvestia stressed:

The Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK in a letter to the Congress of the USA formally proposed to conclude a peace agreement between the DPRK and the USA. This is a new important initiative for creating prerequisite to a lasting peace on the Korean peninsula and the achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on a democratic basis. It continued:

"The cause of tension on the Korean peninsula lies in the presence of foreign troops in south Korea. Today more than 40,000 US troops stay on in south Korea under the UN flag. Their continued presence in south Korea and abuse of the UN flag are incompatible with the interests of the peace in the Far East."

TASS said that to achieve Korean reunification is an urgent national task of the Korean people. It pointed out:

"A peace agreement will remove the danger of a direct armed clash between the north and the south and put an end to the arms race. It is unquestionable that the US troops should pull out of south Korea....

The important initiative of the DPRK marks a new stage in the just struggle of the Korean people for national reunification....

The DPRK has made consistent efforts for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The recent initiative of the DPRK has won widespread support of the world peace-loving people, above all, of the fraternal socialist countries which always stand on the side of the DPRK."

According to reports, the March 26 issue of the Japanese newspapers **Asahi, Mainichi, Yomiuri, Nihon Keizai, Sankei, Tokyo** and local papers featured on their front page and international columns the content of the report on the third item of the agenda of the recent session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and the gist of the letter to the Congress of the USA adopted at the session.

NHK, NTV, TBS and other TVs and radios also reported this news simultaneously on the afternoon of March 25.

In its comment headlined "Korea Proposes to Conclude a Peace Agreement with the USA, Eager to Break Deadlock in Dialogue" a Japanese paper said:

"Today the US army represents 'UN forces' virtually. Such being the situation it is reasonable for Korea and the United States to directly negotiate with each other to replace the present Military Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement."

On March 25 and 26, UPI, AP, USIS, the **New York Times,** the **Washington Post,** the **Baltimore Sun** and radios of the USA, and AFP, Reuter and DPA also widely reported that the recent session of the SPA of the DPRK took a new national salvation measure for the peaceful reunification of the country.

(KCNA)

The US Imperialists Must Immediately End Military Intervention in South Viet Nam

DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

The Korean people strongly demand that the US imperialists put an immediate end to all their military intervention in South Viet Nam and interference in its internal affairs, stop encroaching upon the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and its territory and strictly implement the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thus declared in its statement of March 28 issued in support of the March 22, 1974 statement of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

The statement pointed out:

In its statement the RSVN PRG exposed and denounced the crimes of the US imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique in wantonly trampling underfoot the Paris Agreement on Viet Nam and advanced the six-point proposal: an immediate end to the shooting and a strict ceasefire throughout South Viet Nam, repatriation of all the captured and detained Vietnamese civilians and military personnel, guarantee of full democratic freedom to the people, prompt establishment of a national council of national reconciliation and concord, organization of truly free and democratic general elections, and settlement of the question of armed forces.

Saying that the DPRK Government and the Korean people fully support the just stand and the six-point proposal clarified in the statement of the RSVN PRG dated March 22, 1974, the statement went on:

The US imperialists and the South Vietnamese puppet clique have continued with their criminal acts against the Vietnamese people in open violation of the Paris Agreement.

The US imperialists keep up their military intervention in South Viet Nam and interference in its internal affairs, illegally bringing large quantities of weapons and war supplies into South Viet Nam and leaving their military personnel to stay there. They frequently send their reconnaissance planes into North Viet Nam, gravely infringing upon the sovereignty of the DRVN.

At the instigation of the US imperialists the South Vietnamese puppet clique are conducting the large-scale "land-grabbing operations" against the liberated zone and intensifying their brutal suppression of the people as never before.

The statement further said:

All facts prove that the US imperialists are frantically manoeuvring to maintain their neo-colonialist rule in South Viet Nam and perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will as ever actively support and encourage the just struggle of the RSVN PRG and the South Vietnamese people against the violations of the ceasefire agreement by the US imperialists and their lackeys and for the defence of peace, independence and sovereignty and for the achievement of national concord and the peaceful reunification of the country, the statement pointed out in conclusion.

ABSURD SOPHISTRY

The fifth meeting of Vice-Chairmen of the North-South Co-ordination Commission took place at Panmunjom on March 27 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Vice-Chairman of our side sternly pointed out that the north-south dialogue came to a deadlock because the south Korean side, in disregard of the sincere efforts of our side, committed such a perfidious act as to use the dialogue as a shield for covering up their manoeuvres and their dependence on foreign forces and as a tool for justifying their fascist suppression and inciting the confrontation. He strongly demanded the south Korean side to discard their unreasonable stand and accept at the earliest possible date our just proposal designed to further the dialogue.

As known already, at the fourth meeting our side put forward a new proposal that a political consultative meeting be held while keeping the NSCC functioning as ever.

This proposal of ours is motivated by the patriotic spirit and a sheer desire to quickly wind up the NSCC Vice-Chairmen's meeting which is now at a deadlock due to the problem that arose in context with NSCC's reorganization and normalize the north-south dialogue so as to hasten national reunification in conformity with the people's desire for reunification. Ours is a reasonable and realistic proposal because it will make it possible to keep the existing NSCC itself functioning on the same scale as before and have the will of the broad section of the people reflected in the work for national reunification.

To carry our proposal into practice is a very urgent matter to be settled without delay for the promotion of reunification, in view of the character of the reunification problem affecting the whole nation, in view of the NSCC's mission of discussing and solving the reunification problem by reflecting the will of the broad masses of the people and in view of the ardent desire of all sections of the people in the north and the south and in view of the present state of the north-south dialogue. No one can remain indifferent to the proposal of our side if he wants to see the country reunified.

Nonetheless, at the recent meeting, too, the south Korean side rejected our reasonable proposal and tried to turn the meeting place into a theatre of their propaganda for slandering us, blabbing about the "West Sea incident", "violent revolution", "interference" in the "internal structure" or "spread of communism".

Worse still, they loosed a string of absurd jargon in an effort to link the revolutionary struggle in south Korea with us and thus cloak their black-hearted ulterior motive to break off the north-south dialogue.

As for the vigorous struggle the south Korean people are waging under the banner of opposing fascism and outside forces and of national reunification, the south Korean society itself is the very root cause of that struggle. It is a natural consequence of the fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their treacherous act of selling the country.

Because the Pak Jung Hi clique are resorting to fascist dictatorship the anti-fascist struggle is taking place; because they are ushering in foreign forces and selling away the country, there is bound to be struggle against foreign forces and the act of selling the country; and because they are against national reunification, while seeking for confrontation and split, it is inevitable that people fight for peace and reunification.

It is very foolish for the south Korean rulers to think that their guilt of so harsh exploitation and oppression of the people will go without punishment indefinitely.

They have sent their spy ships camouflaged as fishing boats to intrude into the territorial waters of our side and commit espionage and hostile acts. This was followed by noisy talks about an "attack on the fishing boats in the high seas", obviously intended to use this incident in their splitting scheme. The very attempt to link the south Korean people's revolutionary struggle with us is a brigandish trick that can be worked out only by the Pak Jung Hi clique, a band of special agents, who are indulging in such vicious scheme as mentioned above.

Particularly to be ridiculous and revolting here is that at the meeting the south Korean side had the cheek to argue against our new proposal for concluding a peace agreement with the United States.

This proposal of ours, as clearly shown by its contents, is quite a reasonable and realistic proposal intended to bring the US imperialist interference in the domestic affairs of Korea to an end and force the US imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea so as to consolidate peace in Korea and open the avenue for its independent, peaceful reunification.

The south Korean side's complaints about our reasonable proposal disclosed to the full the true colours as the bellicose elements, traitors and fascists who, under the wing of the foreign forces, keep the tense situation in Korea, hamper national reunification and seek for permanent division.

At the meeting the south Korean side turned a deaf ear to the fundamental problems to be solved and tried hard to vilify our side from the start to finish by making nonsensical argument for the matters that had nothing to do with the cardinal issues of the meeting.

In a word, the NSCC Vice-Chairmen's fifth meeting showed patently who, in fact, is working for the nation and wants the reunification and who, in reality, is selling the country and trying to keep the country split for ever and who is fighting for peace and who is seeking for confrontation and war.

Han Ung Ho

At 349th MAC Meeting

US Spy Plane Intrusions Flayed

The 349th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 1 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Major General Kim Poong Sup, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the espionage and hostile acts the US imperialist aggressors committed by infiltrating their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes "SR-71" into the air over the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and called it to task for this.

On March 8, 12, 18 and 27 the US imperialist aggression forces sent the planes into the air over the areas along the MDL on several occasions to have them commit espionage acts against the northern half of our Republic, flying from the east to the west.

The Senior Member of our side declared: Such espionage acts being committed by the US imperialist aggressors are an overt challenge to our side and a deliberate provocation intended to further worsen the situation created in our country.

Further, he lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against the criminal acts which the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique committed against our side in the Demilitarized Zone in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement at the instigation of US imperialism, and called the enemy side to task for this.

Our side, he stressed, cannot but take serious the fact that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique under the patronage of the US imperialist aggressors are deliberately aggravating the tension between the north and the south by stepping up their nation-splitting manoeuvres and provocations against the northern half of the Republic.

(KCNA)

News of South Korea

Harsh Repression

The Pak Jung Hi clique's "extraordinary high military tribunal" passed on March 30 prison terms ranging from 5 to 7 years upon a certain Li and two other students on charges of violation of the "emergency measures", according to a report from Seoul.

Earlier on March 28 it sentenced 8 personages of different strata to heavy penalties—prison terms and disqualification respectively up to 15 years—on the same charges.

It has been reported that since they proclaimed the "emergency measures" on January 8 the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits have arrested and punished or are scheming to punish 5,000 to 10,000 people through military trial by bringing the same charges against them.

The Pak Jung Hi gangsters are trying their hardest to put down the demand of the south Korean people for democracy and their desire for peaceful national reunification and save themselves from the catastrophic crisis by resorting to repression and harsh punishment of patriotic people.

More Japanese Capital Thrown In

The capital of Japanese monopolies in south Korea in 1973 hit the high of 290 million dollars, according to a report from Seoul. This is 3.8 times the previous year's figure and accounts for 94 per cent of the foreign private monopoly capital invested in south Korea last year.

This shows that Japanese militarism has become a very dangerous force of economic aggression on south Korea. (KCNA)

Traitors Driven into Tight Corner

The proposal of the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly for concluding a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America is calling forth a lively response among the people at home and abroad.

The Pak Jung Hi bandits in south Korea, however, are desperately working to check the current of times, trampling underfoot the unanimous desire of the whole nation for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is reported that the puppet "government spokesman" hurriedly called a "special press conference" at the midnight of March 25, where he bluntly stated that our proposal was a "camouflaged propaganda" and that it was aimed at "unification by force". This was followed by the puppet prime minister's March 26 statement calling for the need to be more on the alert for the "threat of invasion from the north". This coincided with the remarks of the "Director of Territorial Unification Board." After touching upon our proposal he again referred to the worn-out "non-aggression pact" and "simultaneous entry into the UN" to divert public attention.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique attended the graduation ceremonies of the puppet army's cadets schools held on March 29 and 30, at which they reiterated the fictitious "armed invasion from the north" urging them to be ready for action.

All this bespeaks that the puppets are now in utter confusion, faced with the ever-growing influence of our proposal at home and abroad.

Concluding a peace agreement with the United States aimed to remove tension in Korea and create prerequisites for the country's reunification is in full accord with the three principles of national reunification pointed out in the North-South Joint Statement.

As shown by the process of the north-south dialogue, it has become clear beyond doubt that the south Korean rulers have no intention and ability at all to settle the matter. Under this condition, it stands to reason that we are trying to solve this problem with the United States that is not only a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement but keeps its armed forces stationed in south Korea, holds the prerogative of the supreme command of the south Korean army and controls war means.

Ours is a reasonable proposal which is designed to clear off the source of all misfortunes of the nation and remove the main obstacle in the way of the country's reunification and eliminate the constant cause of another war in Korea. Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are vilifying our proposal, saying that it is aimed at "unification by force". This shows that they are the very traitors who are intent on war provocation manoeuvres at the instigation of US imperialism and that they are war maniacs.

By no means can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique cover up their true colours as traitors who want to gratify the lust for power and achieve personal prosperity by selling the country and people right out to the US and Japanese aggressors.

The awakened people in south Korea and the peace-loving people the world over will no longer tolerate the traitors' crimes.

Those who try to find fault in our fair proposal will never escape the stern judgement of the people as traitors to the nation.

Kim Myong Suk

South Korea: Land of Darkness

Seen here are jobless people in south Korea. They stand by the roadside all day long indulging their melancholy, with impatience, uneasiness and anxiety depicted on their faces. They are still able-bodied men, but nowhere can they find any job.

There are some 7.7 million unemployed or semi-unemployed in south Korea. They are now tramping towns and the countryside. The "kingdom of unemployment" is the very apt expression for south Korean society.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique have brought south Korea's economy under the complete control of US and Japanese monopoly capital, which has led to the ruin of the economy. The ruinous economy inevitably condemns many toiling people to unemployment.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...in Latin-American countries a struggle is being intensified against the US domination and control and for defending national sovereignty, natural resources and territorial waters."

Today a fierce struggle is being waged in Latin America against the domination and control of US imperialism and for defending national sovereignty and achieving economic independence.

Fast-Crumbling Economic Foothold of Imperialism

As historical experiences show, as long as the key branches of the economy are seized by foreign imperialists, no country can be free from their exploitation and plunder, nor can national sovereignty and independence, prosperity and development be secured.

The people in Latin America who acquired this truth through their experience of life are now conducting an energetic struggle to deprive the foreign imperialist monopolies of their economic footholds in this region and to keep a firm hold on the major economic branches of their own countries.

Some time ago, Peru took decisive measures to nationalize four companies belonging to a big monopoly concern of the US imperialists and the "Cerro de Pasco", their mining company largest in scale. Moreover, she nationalized many foreign monopoly companies including the US Petroleum Company "International" which plundered her oil resources at will for several decades.

Particularly in Venezuela a vigorous struggle has been waged against imperialist monopolies. This year the Venezuelan government nationalized a number of enterprises under the US Petroleum Corporation "Creole" and confiscated tens of thousands of hectares of oil fields and oil production facilities without compensation.

According to a report, recently the government decided to ban the sinking of 50 oil wells which was undertaken by oil monopolies of foreign imperialists in the Lake Maracaibo region.

In Argentina situated in the southern part of the continent, revolutionary transformations have been pushed forward vigorously under the motto "Argentinization of the economy". This country already decided to close all transactions with the "International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation" in the United States and took steps to restrict foreign investments and seize seven foreign banks. Not long ago the legislative congress of Entre Rios Province proclaimed the nullification of the subordinate "agreement" which the former reactionary authorities concluded with "Kin Lench," a US company.

Righteous Struggle of Latin-American People

The Ecuadorian government declared the law on prohibiting the exploration and exploitation of petroleum and natural gas resources in Ecuador by oil monopolies of foreign imperialists and confiscated 3.5 million hectares of oil fields in the eastern areas, which were wrested by a monopoly of the United States and other foreign monopolies. As a result, 70 per cent of the oil fields which were in the hands of foreign monopolies have been brought under state control and the production of oil shows a sharp increase.

Besides, in many countries of Latin America, such as Mexico, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Honduras and Costa Rica, progressive social and economic reforms are being successfully carried out for national prosperity and development.

Like this, the struggle of the Latin-American people against imperialism and for independent development is now mounting rapidly with an irresistible force.

Struggle for Defence of 200 Mile Maritime Rights

The Latin-American people are further intensifying their struggle against the maritime monopoly of US imperialism and its plunder of aquatic resources and for defending the territorial sea rights of their countries.

Over 10 countries—Peru, Ecuador, Argentina, Salvador, Panama, Mexico, etc.—which have abundant resources of oil, natural gas and marine products in their coastal waters declared the distance of 200 nautical miles as the extent of jurisdiction and unconditionally detained pirate ships of US imperialism and punished them severely when they were indulging in pillage after stealing into their territorial waters.

In recent years, Peru seized and punished scores of US imperialist pirate ships which intruded into her territorial waters to plunder her aquatic resources. In January this year, the first fishing fleet of Peru was formed to safeguard together with the naval forces the 200-mile limit of territorial sea and do fishing in the waters.

Ecuador captured a few dozens of US imperialist pirate ships and took such a decisive measure as dispossessing them of their whole fish catch and inflicting a huge sum of fine on them. The Ecuadorian naval forces are now guarding their territorial waters through intensified patrol with heightened vigilance to counteract the buccaneering of US imperialism.

Taking into consideration their natural and geographical conditions and the interests of their economy and national defence, the Latin-American countries proclaimed the 200-mile limits of their territorial waters and are now firmly defending their maritime rights, protecting aquatic resources and exploiting and utilizing them extensively for the development of their national economy. This is their sacred right which no one is permitted to infringe upon.

Nonetheless, the US imperialists are trying, by hook or by crook, to bar these countries from taking anti-US, independent measures; they are seeking to employ the methods of military threat and economic pressure, alleging that the Latin-American countries' insistence on their territorial sea rights runs counter to "international law".

But this only serves to reveal to the full before the world their foul true colours as pirates.

As all facts show, the days have gone never to return when the US imperialists could lord it over Latin America, going on the rampage as they please. Their life line is being totally cut off in this area which had long been regarded as a "hereditary estate" and "tranquil backyard" for the imperialists.

The struggle of the Latin-American people clearly reflects the trend of the present time when hundreds of millions of people who had been exploited and oppressed under the yoke of imperialist colonial rule have entered the arena of history taking their destiny into their hands and when the world people are dynamically advancing along the road of independence.

Today the Latin-American people are consolidating the successes they have gained in the struggle for defence of national sovereignty and for economic independence. What is noteworthy here is the fact that they are further expanding and developing the unity and cooperation between countries and between regions and taking the common stand against US imperialism.

The establishment of the "Latin-American Organization for Energy", the formation of the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Common Market, and the 12th Conference of Littoral States in the South Pacific held in the capital of Ecuador were aimed at taking concerted action in the struggle against imperialist aggression and plunder and for developing the national economy and defending their natural resources and territorial sea rights.

For the justness of their struggle against imperialism and for independent development, the Latin-American people are enjoying absolute support from the Korean people and the people at large in the world.

The US-led imperialists are now resorting to every conceivable means and method in an effort to maintain their fast-crumbling colonial ruling system in Latin America. But it will only result in hastening their ruin.

By no ruse can the US imperialists ever block the just struggle of the Latin-American people to defend their national interests and sovereignty.

Chin Bang Hun

Peruvians gather for a meeting to support the agrarian policy of their government

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